

impracticable that they should equally be represented there, and consequently not at all, being separated by an ocean of 1000 Leagues, and that His Majesty's Royal Predecessors for this Reason were graciously pleased to form a subordinate Legislature here, that their Subjects might enjoy their inalienable Right of a Representation, and that considering the utter Impracticability of their being fully and equally represented in Parliament, and the great Expence that must unavoidably attend even a partial Representation there, This House thinks that a Taxation of their Constituents even without their Consent, grievous as it is, would be preferable to any Representation that could be admitted for them there.

Upon these Principles and also considering that were the Right in the Parliament ever so clear, yet for obvious Reasons it would be beyond the Rules of Equity, that their Constituents should be taxed on the Manufactures of Great Britain here, in addition to the Duties they pay for them in England, and other Advantages arising to Great Britain from the Acts of Trade, This House have preferred an humble dutiful and loyal Petition to our most gracious Sovereign, and made such Representations to His Majesty's ministers as they apprehend would tend to obtain Redress. They have also submitted it to Consideration whether any People can be said to enjoy any Degree of Freedom, if the crown, in addition to its undoubted authority of constituting a Governor, should also appoint him such a stipend as it shall judge proper, without the Consent of the People, and at their expence; And whether while the Judges of the Land and other civil Officers in the Province hold not their Commission during good Behaviour, their having Salaries appointed by the Crown independent of the People, hath not a Tendency to subvert the Principles of Equity, and endanger the Happiness and Security of the Subject.

In addition to these Measures the House have wrote a letter to their Agent Mr. Deberdt, the sentiment of which he is directed to lay before the Ministry, wherein they take Notice of the Hardship of the Act for preventing Mutiny and Desertion, which requires the Governor and Council to provide enumerated articles for the King's Marching Troops, and the People to pay the Expence, and also the Commission of the Gentlemen appointed Commissioners of the Customs to reside in America, which authorizes them to make as many Appointments as they think fit, and to pay the Appointees what sums they please for whose mal-conduct they are not accountable, from whence it may happen that Officers of the Crown may be multiplied to such a Degree as to become dangerous to the Liberties of the People by virtue of a Com-